

JAN 1952

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
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REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia
SUBJECT Political - Exiles
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
WHERE PUBLISHED Zurich
DATE PUBLISHED 6 Oct 1952
LANGUAGE German

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 11 Feb 1953

NO. OF PAGES 1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Neue Zuercher Zeitung.MEETING OF CZECHOSLOVAK EXILES AT BONN

Representatives of a number of Czechoslovak exile organizations met at Bonn, Germany, on 10 October 1952, and formed an exile committee. This group has refused to recognize the Council for Free Czechoslovakia in Washington as the representative body of Czechoslovak refugees. The manifesto was endorsed by the Cesky Narodny Vybor (Czech National Committee) in London; by the Society for Protection of Sudeten German Interests, in Munich, representing the three German parties of prewar Czechoslovakia (National Party, Social Democrats, and Christian Socialists); by the Slovenska Narodna Rada v Zahranici (Slovak National Council Abroad); by the Slovenski Oslobodzovací Vybor (Slovak Liberation Committee); by the Carpatho-German Fellowship from Slovakia; by the Csehszlovakiai Magyarok Nemzeti Bizottsága (National Committee of Hungarians from Czechoslovakia), and by the Predstavnytvo Karpat'skych Ukrajiniv v Zachidnij Evropi, (Representation of Carpatho-Ukrainians in Western Europe).

The manifesto holds the majority of the members of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia responsible for Czechoslovakia's complete fall into the Communist orbit in the postwar period. It especially points out that the Council for Free Czechoslovakia cannot represent the ideas and the constitutional system of prewar Czechoslovakia, since its members are personally responsible for the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans and Hungarians and for ceding the entire Carpatho-Ukrainian territory to the Soviet Union, and since the council does not include any persons authorized to speak for the Sudeten German, Hungarian, and Polish minorities. The manifesto favors a new political program in the form of a federation based on equal rights for all nationalities in the ethnic sense of the word, supported by the organization of a Central European system on the basis of national self-determination.

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